

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—Lions; on, Tax
Man at the Wheel.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
Tax Man at the Wheel.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—Tyrone and Galathea.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—Il Trovatore.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—ABRAHAM ZEPHYRUS.BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—ACRAMANIA; OR,
GOLD MAD—TERTILE DOLLS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth
av.—HOT CAROLINE.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth
and Fourteenth streets.—AGNES.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleecker sts.—GRIFFITH'S DE BRASSET.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT, Afternoon and Evening.STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bovey.—MAGICAL REPER-
FORMATIONS.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner
6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, ECCECENSTRY, &c.720 BROADWAY, EMBROIDERERS' MINSTRELS.—GRAND
ETHIOPIAN ECCECENSTRY.WHITE'S ATHLETIC, 555 Broadway.—NAGRO MIN-
STRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bovey.—
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, St. James Theatre,
corner of 20th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot
of Houston street, East River.DEN STONE'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of
Thirty-fourth street and East River.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—LECTURE ON
"PRINCIPLES OF THE FIBRE."AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 6th
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SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, Oct. 28, 1872.

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THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE TRIBUNAL OF
COMMERCE.—Our readers will remember that
some months ago the Suez Canal Company on
their own authority altered and increased
tonnage dues chargeable on vessels passing
through the canal. Loud complaints were
immediately raised by the British merchants,
and some of them went so far as to say that
the increased dues made the canal route so
costly that it would be more economical to re-
sume the old route and seek the Eastern seas
via the Cape of Good Hope. The question
was raised whether the canal company had the
right to alter on their own authority the dues
originally fixed. This question was referred
to the Tribunal of Commerce. The Tribunal
has decided against the claim of the company.
It is thought that the company will appeal
against this decision; but the presumption is
that the old rates will be resumed.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.—THE LAST WEEK
OF THE CAMPAIGN.—We enter to-day upon the
last week of this ferocious Presidential cam-
paign—the last week of our State canvass and
the last week of the contest for our municipal
officers to be elected on the general election
day. The 5th of November will bring all these
violent commotions and cross-firings to a set-
tlement, and we are glad that "the great tribu-
lation" is so near the ending. Another "seven
days' battle" and we shall all be out of the
swamps of the Chickahominy.

A SUGGESTIVE FACT.—That the whole amount
of the money bet on the results of this Presi-
dential election is exceedingly small.

General Grant's Next Presidential
Term—A Magnificent Opportunity for
a Glorious Record.

One week ago this evening President Grant was at the Academy of Music in this city, witnessing the realization of the poet's dream of Faust's Marguerite in the performance of the fascinating Lucca and hearing the music of Gounod massacred by the rest of the company. Soon after his entrance he was recognized from the orchestra, and the stirring notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner" burst forth from the instruments. The audience speedily discovered the cause, and, rising amidst the clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs, sent up cheer after cheer for the Hero of the Wilderness. It scarcely needed this spontaneous tribute from a large assemblage of persons of intelligence and refinement to prove that the services rendered to the nation by the leader of the Union armies during the war of the rebellion have not been forgotten by the American people, and that the verdict soon to be rendered on Grant as a President will in a great measure be influenced by the remembrance of Grant as a general. We are no advocates of hero-worship. We know how many of the great men of the world are indebted to accident or to the force of circumstances for their fame, and we are not among those who believe that the Union cause would have been lost but for General Grant. There are hundreds of excellent soldiers, like Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas and others whose names were familiar in the war, either of whom would doubtless have led the "boys in blue" over the corpse of the Confederacy into Richmond if fortune had elevated him to the principal command. Nevertheless we regard the continued recognition of the President's military services as creditable to the country. The plea that the war is over; that we now need peace and reconciliation; that the soldier should give place to the civilian in the government of the nation, is a good one in its way; but its true application is to the Congressional policy which seeks to keep alive the issues of the war and the prejudices of races and sections, and not to General Grant personally. So far as the President is concerned, he is a soldier in war and a civilian in peace, and his military training teaches him to faithfully carry out the policy of Congress. As soon as the rebellion was subdued the Herald advanced the name of Ulysses S. Grant for the Presidency, not as a military hero alone, but as a leader who had displayed qualities in the field that would be likely to prove valuable in the Cabinet. We knew that the nation owed a heavy debt of gratitude to the successful soldier, and would take pride in according him the highest civil honor in its gift; but we knew also that General Grant had chosen his military subordinates with a skill which proved his correct judgment of men; that he had stood firmly in resistance to the intermeddling officiousness of Congressional politicians, and we deemed that these qualifications would be as available in peace as in war. The people thought as we thought, and elected General Grant as their President, not that he might lead them to further conquest, but that he might complete in peace the reunion he had won by arms. It is yet too early to forget Vicksburg and the Wilderness; and while there will not of course be the same amount of military enthusiasm in the election of next week that there was four years ago, many thousands of votes will still be cast for General Grant as the soldier who did such good service in the field, and, as we have said, the act will be creditable to the nation.

At the commencement of the present campaign we warned the President that the real danger to his cause lay in the character of his surroundings and the unpopularity of the measures he was forced to carry on his shoulders. Subsequent events must have satisfied him that our judgment was correct. The opposition speedily gathered a strength it could never have attained had it been directed against General Grant or his personal record alone, and within a few days past an administration journal in this city has deemed it necessary to put in a plea that the President is not responsible for the objectionable acts of the republican majority in Congress; that he did not advise them—knew nothing of them until they became laws—and had carried them out with as much moderation and discretion as possible. But, whatever the errors of his party and the shortcomings of his advisers, it is evident that the lucky star which seemed to hover over General Grant during the war is still in the ascendant. The Alabama question has been brought to a close, no matter how; as announced by our special cable despatches the San Juan boundary question has been settled to our satisfaction, and now even the candid portion of the opposition must admit that the Presidential question is almost as good as decided. The American people, with their characteristic generosity, have agreed to look only at the credit side of the Treaty of Washington, and to try General Grant for another term in remembrance of his past services, despite the degeneration of republicanism and the blunders of the Cabinet. They will ask, however, that in the four years that are coming the experience of the four years that will soon have passed shall not be disregarded; that General Grant, in return for the confidence they repose in him, will free himself from the policy indirectly condemned by his own organs; that he will call about him advisers more in sympathy with the popular sentiment, and prove himself still as independent of political intrigue as he was when he rebuked Congressional interference with the army, resisted the attempt to violate the parole granted to General Lee, vindicated the sincerity of the ex-rebels in their abandonment of the heresy of secession, and condemned the immediate enfranchisement of millions of ignorant freedmen, incapable of understanding the responsibilities of an elector.

We do not believe that President Grant will disappoint the people who are about to bestow their highest honor upon him for the second time. Certainly he has a splendid opportunity to found a reputation in peace only equalled by his reputation in war—a reputation that shall place his name in the list of American Presidents second only to that of George Washington. His resources are immense, for while ruling over a nation of over forty millions of people he holds them together almost as one man through the power of the telegraph and of railroads running from ocean to ocean. Within the next Presidential term he can

settle questions that will stand on the pages of history to his honor as the most prominent landmarks in the progress of the Western Republic. The war of the rebellion has now been ended for eight years, and yet the rebellious States remain without free government and the hatreds and evils of the war survive. Slavery has been swept away, and yet the white men and the black men in the States where it existed are taught to continue to live as races with adverse interests, and to hate, fear and distrust each other. President Grant has it in his power to secure perfect reconciliation between the sections and peace and confidence between the races. By a firm expression of his will he can force Congress to do justice to the white men of the South and to disenfranchise the blacks, and if he cannot be the father of his country, he can at least be the redeemer and protector of some of its fairest States. He can shield the South from the avarice and ambitious intrigues of the political demagogues of Congress, restore to the white citizens their manhood, and place the rights of the negroes upon the sure basis of common interest and good fellowship with their white neighbors. This is a task worthy of a great soldier, who is always more ready than a civilian to do justice to a conquered enemy, and it is one General Grant will find easy of accomplishment. He is now independent of the politicians; for the republican party is broken to pieces, and he could not be elected without the aid of many thousands who condemn and repudiate republicanism. He can build up a party in Congress and secure such measures of justice to the South as he may choose to recommend. He can exercise an influence over the Southern negroes sufficient to induce them to live in peace and good neighborhood with the whites, and to abandon their distinctive political organization; for to their simple minds the blue uniform is an overshadowing authority and "Massa Grant" almost a deity. If we can form a judgment from the experience of the past the task will be a congenial one; the soldier who paroled Lee's army; the civilian who vindicated the sincerity of the repentant rebels; the President whose first platform was "let us have peace," must feel a pleasure and a pride in doing justice to the South and in restoring to her citizens, white and black, their full rights of freedom and self-government under the constitution of the United States. Let President Grant respond to the voice of the country in this noble work, and he will make his name a household word in every Southern home.

In addition to the Southern question President Grant has the opportunity in the next four years to mark a distinctive American character on our foreign policy, the influence of which will be felt in the future of the Republic. Mexico and Cuba afford the basis for a new departure that cannot but be gratifying to a soldier's pride. It is for the President to decide whether our borders shall continue to be exposed to the raids of marauding, murdering bands of semi-barbarians, or whether we shall at once protect the liberties of a free people who are our next-door neighbors and the lives and property of our own citizens. By the character of our Mexican policy during the next administration we shall determine whether a country rich in undeveloped treasure shall become a valuable contributor to the commerce and wealth of the world, or shall remain a wilderness as useless and almost as barbarous as the wilds of Central Africa. In our Cuban policy also President Grant will have an opportunity to respond to the popular sentiment, and by a firm and impartial exercise of our right as a nation, to secure a cessation of the savage and cruel struggle that has too long been continued on the island, to the scandal of civilization and the disgrace of humanity. A brilliant future thus opens before the next President, and we shall be mistaken in General Grant if he does not cast from him the political hucksters who have injured him too much by their contaminating association, and win for himself during the coming four years as many laurels in peace as he has already won in war.

American National Thanks to the
Emperor of Germany.

A special Herald telegram from Berlin, through London, reports the pleasing fact that the United States government has, with most commendable promptitude, officially conveyed to His Majesty Emperor William of Germany the thanks of the American nation for the personal trouble and attention which he experienced in arbitrating the San Juan boundary case, and also for the promptitude with which he communicated the fact of his decision to our representative in Berlin and to the Cabinet in Washington. Mr. Bancroft Davis has written the letter of American expression and forwarded it to the German capital. The ministerial missive closes with a reiteration of the assurance of the existence and perpetuation of the most friendly feelings between the peoples of the United States and Germany. This is as it should be. The venerable German arbitrator endured, no doubt, a considerable amount of mental uneasiness during the moments of his friendly effort to arrive at an equitable adjustment of this territorial border dispute between America and Great Britain. He was honestly determined to do right, and of this our people would have been ever convinced even had his judgment been adverse to our position of claim. As it is, the sentiment of thanks is spontaneous, universal and harmonious among us, and its official promulgation in Berlin gives assurance of the prevalence of the American republican lay creed belief that justice, like mercy, "becomes the throned monarch even better than his crown."

CORTES IMPEACHMENT IN MADRID.—The Spanish Parliament is preparing a movement for the legislative impeachment of Señor Sagasta and his ex-Ministerial associates in the Cabinet. The debate will commence in Madrid to-morrow. Should it result in judicial action being taken against Sagasta the trial will bring forth some very curious developments relative to the political condition which exists in Spain and of the party methods by which it is influenced and moved.

EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF.—We believe there is a committee in existence whose business it is to pronounce upon the merits of candidates for our State Legislature. But the true method on the part of the voter is to think for himself and to vote upon every candidate in the field according to his own honest judgment, democrat, liberal or republican.

Our Diplomatic Ministers at Home
Again and Abroad.

Mr. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France, arrived in this city on Saturday last by the steamer Deutschland, and is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will remain here only a few days and will then proceed to Washington. From his faithful and valuable public services as the representative of the government and people of the United States at the French capital, through all his diplomatic embarrassments and incessant labors, from the German invasion of France to the short rations of the siege of Paris, and through all the horrors there of the incendiary Commune to the restoration of law and order, Mr. Washburne has fairly earned this furlough, and we hope that he will enjoy it, and that on returning—if he should return—he will return with his health improved for the resumption of his official duties. But he may be wanted at Washington.

Mr. George Bancroft, our Minister at Berlin, left that capital on Saturday last for a visit—first to Italy, where he expects to remain a month in a tour of observation among the wonders of nature and art and the fascinating relics of the mighty past of that glorious country. Thence, before returning to his post of duty, he expects to make a flying visit to Egypt and the wonders of the mighty Nile. Mr. Bancroft, too, has been an able, faithful and remarkably successful public servant abroad, and, having finished the important business of the San Juan boundary settlement, with the transmission by special messengers of the official parchment of the Emperor William's decision to Washington, no objection can be raised against Mr. Bancroft's holiday excursion.

Mr. John Jay, our Minister at Vienna, was in London the other day assisting in the important affair of the marriage of his daughter to a distinguished German Baron; and if on any occasion—

When there's a lady in the case,
Of course all other things give place—
surely on the momentous occasion indicated Mr. Jay's absence in London from his post at Vienna was eminently proper, and particularly as his official duties in Vienna "on the beautiful blue Danube" are neither so urgent nor important as to require his constant attention.

Mr. Andrew G. Curtin, lately our Minister at St. Petersburg, exhausted by the rough climate of Moscow, returned home last month to inhale the health-restoring air of his native land. He arrived here an invalid, dangerously prostrated; but recovering his strength in season to take a hand in the State canvass for the Pennsylvania October election, Governor Curtin went over there and vigorously threw his weight into the scale for the democratic candidate for Governor, Buckalew, against Hartman, the republican candidate. We presume that from the results of that election, including the election of Hartman by thirty-five thousand majority, Mr. Curtin may be considered as having resolved upon "the shades of private life" from and after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, to which he has been chosen a delegate on the minority representation schedule.

Mr. Thomas H. Nelson, our Minister to Mexico, is now on a short visit to the United States; but as we apprehend that this visit is more upon official business at Washington than for personal recreation, we conclude that our interests at the Mexican capital will not materially suffer from his absence.

These are the most conspicuous of our diplomatic Ministers who are now abroad from their official headquarters, and it will be perceived, upon a moment's reflection, that in no case is there cause for alarm in consequence of their absence. Indeed, we may say, in the expressive language of the lamented President Taylor, that as "we are now at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind" (i. e., the Indians) our diplomatic agents, great and small, with hardly an exception, are at liberty to go and come when they please. It is their luck, and Uncle Sam is rich enough to foot their little bills. Mr. Secretary Fish ought, perhaps, to be a happy man.

Spirit and Spice of Leading Religious
Organs.

The advent of Mr. James Anthony Froude, the English historian, is the chosen topic of consideration by our leading religious brethren of the press the past week. In the absence of any other text it is, perhaps, well for them to take in hand a matter that possesses so much of religious as well as of general interest.

The Evangelist (Presbyterian) remarks that nothing could be more honorable, alike to the giver and receiver, than the welcome extended to Mr. Froude. Nothing, it continues, could show better that community of letters which exists all over the world. Until now, Mr. Froude has been known personally only in the British islands, but by his writings "he has made his name a household word wherever the English language is spoken. Thus a great writer, in whatever country he appears, by his genius and his contributions to the intelligence and the enjoyment of mankind, at once obtains the freedom of the world." This handsome compliment from the source from which it emanates is entitled to more than usual respect. Will the Evangelist act as kindly toward Father Burke, the able antagonist of the distinguished English historiographer and lecturer?

The Evangelist also happily refers to the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of services in connection with the American Tract Society, performed by the Rev. Dr. William A. Hallcock. The event was appropriately commemorated at the residence of Dr. Hallcock a few weeks ago. It is interesting to note that the annual receipts and expenditures of the society have increased nearly a hundred fold since Dr. Hallcock commenced his earnest work in its behalf—rising from five thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. This is really "a memorable half-century of service."

The Golden Age, adapting the favorite phrase of Jimmy Twitcher, in the drama of the "Golden Farmer," well known to the habitués of the Chatham Theatre a quarter of a century ago, exclaims, after having been detected in robbing a hen roost, "Well, vot ov it?" in reference to the defeats that have attended the liberal cause in the late State elections. "A man robs you," argues the Golden Age, "and you say, What of it? He strikes you, and you say, What of it? He knocks you down, and you exclaim, What of it? He beats and kicks you into partial insensibility, and still you say, What of it? Well, suppose he kills you! What of that?"

So, according to Mr. Tilton, General Grant goes into the States, and by the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated, secures the election of his candidates. And yet there are people who stupidly stare the exclamation, if they do not utter it, Well, what of it? It only requires a Robert Macaire, in the shape of a Secretary of the Treasury, to fill out the melodramatic picture.

In the same semi-jocular mood the Golden Age relates how a waggish woman in Boston, on being asked if she was going to attend Professor Tyndall's lectures, replied indignantly, "No, indeed!" "But," inquired her interlocutor, "Why do you show so much spunk about it?" "Because," said she, "Professor Tyndall and other foreign lecturers have come over here as an army of invaders, who, manuscript in hand, have made a pre-concerted attempt to storm the American lyceum, in order to recapture the fifteen millions of dollars awarded us for the Alabama claims." Have engagements the coming Winter had a depressing influence upon the New England lecture market?

The Independent is slightly graphic upon "Carpet-Bag Government," arriving at the conclusion that "Mr. Greeley's careless, yet, immoral words on this point deserve the sternest rebuke." Is it an honorable act on the part of the Independent to maltreat a man when he is down?

The senior editor of the Observer gives some excellent personal observations about our foreign religious missions.

The Catholic Review refers to what it terms the "Folly of Froude." The Catholic Union has something to say concerning "Bible Reading." The Tablet (Catholic) discusses "Froude and Evangelization in Italy." The Jewish Times avers that "Judaism is a science." The Examiner and Chronicle (Baptist) gives a lesson on the "Perils of Preaching." And our religious contemporaries generally this week treat subjects in which they take a peculiar interest in their own peculiar way.

President Thiers and the French
National Assembly.

According to some of the Paris papers a vigorous effort will be made when the Assembly resumes its sittings to set the Republic on a solid basis. It is proposed to make M. Thiers President for life, to create an Upper Chamber and the office of Vice President, to partially remodel the Assembly, and to modify the electoral laws by providing some restrictions upon the right of universal suffrage. Until some such changes are made France cannot be said to be a Republic in the proper sense of the term. It is impossible to refuse to admit that France has wonderfully recuperated under the government of M. Thiers and the Assembly. But the state of things is provisional. Too much depends upon the life of one man. The death of the President to-morrow could not fail to be a great national calamity, and it might revive all the horrors of the Commune. It is high time that this provisional state of things should cease. An Upper Chamber and a Vice President are certainly necessary if France would enjoy the blessings of constitutional government. The Upper Chamber would act as a check on the Assembly, and in the event of the sudden death of the President the Vice President would be ready to step into his place. With a two-thirds majority in the Assembly willing to do his bidding President Thiers may succeed in accomplishing his purpose and carrying through his proposed amendments. It is questionable, however, whether the mass of the people will be found as subservient as the Assembly. There are hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen who are of the opinion that the present Assembly has had a long enough lease of power, and that it ought to die. What these persons want is the dissolution of the Assembly and a fresh appeal to the people. If M. Thiers attempts these constitutional changes without appealing to the people he will certainly raise a storm. If he appeals to the people he is likely to find an answer very different to that which he would wish. There is difficulty either way. Believing, as we do, that President Thiers really wishes to give the Republic a fair chance, we wish him all manner of success; but we cannot refuse to admit that in the accomplishment of his work all his skill and tact and firmness will be needed.

THE HORSE DISEASE SHOWS NO ABATING SIGNS in this city. Some deaths have occurred, and more are extremely likely to follow. A disregard of the warning given in the Herald to keep all horses in the stable when exhibiting even the mildest phases of the disease is bringing its Nemesis to the cruel and avaricious. We have now reached the crisis of the disorder, and if all goes well may expect a gradual recovery after to-day in the lighter cases. The telegraphic reports do not vary the story heretofore reaching us. The epidemic has not reached the South as yet. Oxen are being used in various directions as a substitute for horses, and we understand some city firms will introduce them to New York to-day. We shall be glad to note the hour when this invasion by Taurus is on its last legs; we believe that New York does not want any more horses on our streets about election time, and that beef can be put to better account.

EVANSON OF THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE IN ENGLAND.—Popular rights are so far recognized in England that the elective franchise has at last been legally conceded to tenants of small holdings. Under this law some two thousand miners in the borough of Morpeth claim registry as voters. The tenements they live in belong to the colliery owners and are occupied as part of the wages of the men, with an agreement that they shall not be considered as tenants. The Revising Barrister refuses to allow these miners to register, or to permit them a case to bring before the Superior Court. At other collieries, where the miners have made no such agreement, but instead of paying the parish rates themselves have allowed the house owners to pay, as their names do not appear on the rate books, they too are excluded from registry and debarred from the ballot. Thus the law which concedes to the industrious poor the right to share in the choice of Parliamentary representatives becomes a sham, which

Keeps the word of promise to our ear
And breaks it to our hope.
Reform of that character hardly accords with the "liberal" professions of the dominant party, and is not likely to win the approval of the large class whom it was expected to benefit.

The Real and the Visionary in Religion.

Our selection of sermons to-day embraces, as usual, orthodox and heterodox, denominational and unsectarian utterances. Protestants and Catholics have an equal voice in publishing their theological doctrines to the world through our columns, and what they said yesterday to a few hundreds we repeat to-day to thousands. Though the living voice may be lacking the living Spirit may be as present with His truth in the columns of the Herald as when the same truth is uttered from the pulpits of our city. And in this light the press is doing as much, if not more, than the pulpit for the spread of the Gospel and for the evangelization of the world. Among the noted watchmen of Zion who yesterday raised their warning voice was Dr. Newman, of Washington, who preached an able sermon on character—Christian character; its value and importance. And this he did in the cradle of American Methodism in John street, where, one hundred and four years ago, Philip Embury, the carpenter, first proclaimed the truth as held by this denomination. The Doctor described character in its threefold aspect—namely, natural, responsible and evangelical. The first is inherited, but it forms the foundation for the other two. Responsibility may come at any age, from five years upward; but whenever it comes there is the line of demarcation. The evangelical or Christian character of a man is based upon the regenerating power of God's grace on human hearts, and has for its elements a moral state and a life patterned after the Lord Jesus Christ's. Happiness and purity are inseparable, and hence holiness is demanded of all men. God is the end of man; consequently man should render himself worthy of so magnificent an end. The Methodists were further represented by Rev. Dr. Taylor, in Willet street church, who certainly has a very poor appreciation of the power of truth if he could intimate, much less assert, that to drive the Bible out of the public schools would be equivalent to destroying the Bible altogether. We have no such faint view of God or of His Word. If progress were backward instead of forward then this might be the case; but, in our opinion, the very fact that any community in this day had shut out its holy teachings from our schools would only enkindle the desire to have it more thoroughly read in our homes, where, if it were read more often and carefully, we could better dispense with it in the schools. But these institutions are looked to to fill up our lack of diligence and of duty toward our children. Persecution never yet injured a good cause, and it certainly is not going to destroy the Bible. But as a necessary complement to this fearfulness of Dr. Taylor he would insist in having the Bible read daily with note and comment in our schools. This is just the main point of disagreement between the Catholics and the Protestants, and Dr. Taylor would widen the breach instead of making it narrower. Love for truth should never lead us into bigotry, for if it does the end we aim at is surely lost.

"Visions of heaven" are always delightful to contemplate or to behold; but to those who are striving to reach beyond the vision to the reality the thought is not very encouraging that heaven is nothing more than a vision; that it is in the far-off future, and whether man will ever attain to it is doubtful. This was Mr. Frothingham's theme. But we are at a loss to know upon what principle of ethics or morals any man should reach out after a vision or a dream, with the full consciousness that there was nothing substantial in it. That the dream is always rich and enchanting is not sufficient inducement to us to strive after it, if, when we reach it, it fades away like the mist of the morning. Mr. Frothingham's illustration of the paintings on our walls serves the orthodox view of heaven far better than it does his, for the reason that the painting is the representation of something which exists or has existed, something tangible and real. And so the Apocalyptic painting of heaven is a vision, but it is more. It is a representation of something that is. We may call such visions puerile and sneer in our scepticism at the processes of getting to heaven; but while in our human consciousness and by faith we see beyond the vision the actuality the world will strive after it, for this knowledge makes it a thousand times more enchanting and rich than it would otherwise be. This vision is made real, too, to the Christian's heart ere he leaves this world by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost, of whom and whose offices and power Mr. Schermerhorn spoke yesterday in All Souls' church. This Divine Spirit is a Being peculiar to Christianity. There was, according to this authority, no more mention of his influence in Judaism than in Islamism or Buddhism, or any other of the great faiths that have held sway over the minds of men. While we cannot describe Him we feel and recognize His influence and power upon our hearts, and we cannot grow in peace and in knowledge without Him.

Professor Hutchings, the once famous "lightning calculator" of the old Museum, having answered to his own soul that proposition in arithmetic made by the Saviour centuries ago touching the comparative value of the human soul and the world, is now trying to instruct others how they too can calculate the profit and loss. Yesterday the Plymouth Baptist congregation were visibly moved by his earnestness and deep pathos as he expounded the story of Mary and Martha's relations to Jesus the Son of God. While the latter was cumbered with worldly cares the former chose the one thing needful—the one thing satisfying—a place at the Master's feet, where the Professor would have all his hearers seek rest for their souls. Mr. Hepworth held up, figuratively, the strong arm of Jesus, that weak Christians might lean upon it. "Give me Christ," he exclaimed, "and you give me the greatest desire of my heart; take Him away, and if you give me Aladdin's lamp still my cravings are unsatisfied." In answer to Mr. Hepworth's question, "How many men in New York have found out that character is more than money?" we might say thousands, and the number, we believe, is constantly increasing.

Infidelity, both Churchly and Papal, was the theme on which Father McQuirk dwelt yesterday in St. Stephen's church. While he admitted that infidelity is an attribute of God alone, yet God is free to confer it upon his Church, and He has done so. It is a necessity to that faith through which salvation comes to men. It is the complement of revelation itself, and it is the necessary conse-